

## **Chapter III**

# **Responsibilities, Roles, and Functions**

### **JFLCC RESPONSIBILITIES AND ROLES**

III-1. The JFLCC's overall responsibilities and roles are to organize, plan, and direct execution of land operations based upon the JFC's concept of operations and designation of command relationships. The responsibilities of the JFLCC include, but are not limited to:

- Advising the JFC on the proper employment of all assigned and attached forces.
- Developing a land OPLAN/OPORD that supports the operational objectives of the JFC and optimizes the operations of task-organized land forces. The JFLCC issues planning guidance to all subordinate and supporting elements and analyzes proposed COAs. The intent is to concentrate the effects of combat power at critical times and places to accomplish operational or strategic goals.
- Directing the execution of the land OPLAN/OPORD as specified by the JFC, which includes making timely adjustments to the tasking of assigned/attached forces. The JFLCC coordinates changes with effected component commanders as appropriate.
- Coordinating the planning and execution of land operations with the other component, JTF commanders, and other supporting agencies.
- Evaluating the results of land operations to include the effectiveness of interdiction operations and forwarding these results to the JFC to support the combat assessment (CA) effort.
- Synchronizing and integrating movement and maneuver, firepower, CAS, and interdiction in support of the land operations. As a member of the JTCCB, the JFLCC designates the target priorities, effects, and timing within his AO.

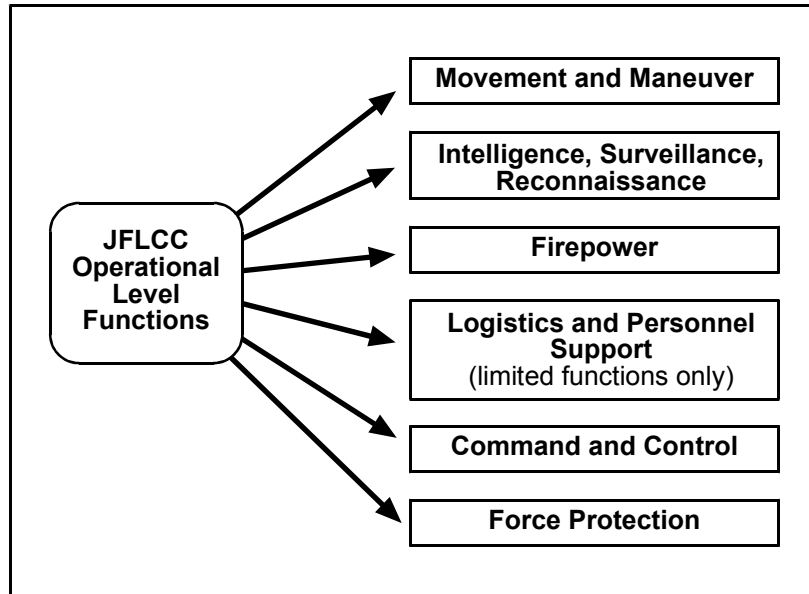
- Supporting the JFACC for counterair operations, strategic attack, theater airborne reconnaissance and surveillance, and theater- and/or JOA-wide interdiction effort. Once the JFC designates a land AO, the land force commander is supported by other components within his AO.
- Providing the deputy area air defense commander (DAADC) for land-based air and missile defense or joint theater missile defense (JTMD) as determined by the JFC .
- Supporting the JFC IO by developing the IO requirements that support land-control operations and synchronizing the land force IO assets when directed.
- Establishing combat identification standing operating procedures and other directives based on JFC guidance.

## **JFLCC FUNCTIONS**

III-2. The JFLCC and his staff perform, or contribute to, a number of core functions that are critical for successfully conducting land operations. These functions apply in varying degrees across the range of military operations including those involving multinational forces. These functions are—

- Movement and maneuver.
- Intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance (ISR).
- Firepower.
- Logistics and personnel support.
- C<sup>2</sup>.
- Force protection.

These functions are performed through the execution of operational tasks that form a comprehensive rationalization of how the JFLCC conducts operations at the operational level. The six operational functions are listed below in Figure III-1. See CJCS Memorandum 3500.04B for details.



**Figure III-1. JFLCC Operational Functions**

### **MOVEMENT AND MANEUVER**

III-3. The JFLCC is responsible for land component operational movement and maneuver necessary to contribute to the success of the JFC's campaign. He directs the land force in performance of operational tasks and influences lateral and higher headquarters in terms of either supporting the land force or assigning further operational tasks. The JFLCC makes recommendations to the JFC on the employment and support of land forces. This includes the following:

- Force structure.
- Integration and employment of multinational land forces.
- Land force scheme of maneuver and fire support.
- Priorities of effort for land forces.
- Designating the fire support coordination measures (FSCMs) and JFLCC boundaries with his AO.
- Intelligence collection priorities.
- Joint fire support for the land forces.

- Joint fires to support other components.
- Space support to the land force.
- Input on the airspace control measures in the airspace within the JFLCC AO boundaries

#### **INTELLIGENCE, SURVEILLANCE, RECONNAISSANCE**

III-4. The JFLCC states operational requirements and provides continuous feedback to ensure optimum intelligence support to operations. This interface is essential to the following purposes of intelligence:

- To support the commander.
- To identify, define, and nominate objectives.
- To support operational planning and execution.
- To avoid surprise.
- To assist friendly deception efforts.
- To evaluate the effects of operations.

At the operational level, all major tactical combat formations share in access to the joint intelligence architecture. The JFLCC may prioritize land force subordinate requests for information (RFI) including the identification and location of enemy center(s) of gravity (COGs) that could be successfully attacked by land forces. (See Appendix A.)

#### **FIREPOWER**

III-5. The JFLCC is responsible for the planning and employment of operational firepower both in terms of developing an integrated multidimensional/multimediate attack on the adversary's COG and in terms of shaping the land forces' future battlefield. The JFLCC should provide guidance for the employment of operational firepower, including lethal and nonlethal means, to shape the battlespace and influence conditions for future operations. (See Appendix D.)

#### **LOGISTICS AND PERSONNEL SUPPORT**

III-6. Each Service is responsible for the logistics support of its own forces, except when logistics support is otherwise provided for by agreement with national agencies, multinational partners, or by assignments to common, joint,

or cross servicing. The supported COCOM may determine that common servicing would be beneficial within the theater or designated area. The JFLCC would make recommendations concerning the distribution of materiel and services commensurate with priorities developed for land force operations. (See Appendix C.)

### **COMMAND AND CONTROL**

III-7. The JFLCC has significant responsibility for operational C<sup>2</sup> in that he becomes the single focal point for integrated and synchronized land force operations for the JFC. Upon approval of the land force plan, the JFLCC exercises specified authority and direction over the land forces in the accomplishment of the land force mission. JFLCC responsibility is to C<sup>2</sup> land operations to ensure they accomplish campaign and major operations objectives. A JFLCC staff is established either through liaison, augmentation, or through the development of a dedicated staff with representation that is ideally proportional to the mix of forces. The JFLCC must maintain liaison and representation on JTF boards, groups, and cells. These include IO cell, JTCB, JPG, CMOC, among others. Representation is essential to ensuring that land force operations are coordinated and achieve unity of effort for the JFC. Additionally, JFLCC assists the JFC in long-range or future planning, preparation of campaign and joint operation plans, and associated estimates of the situation. JFLCC tasks include the following:

- Preparing and coordinating required land component OPLANs or OPORDs in support of assigned JFC missions.
- Coordinating land component planning efforts with higher, lower, adjacent, and multinational headquarters as required.
- Developing land component COAs within the framework of the JFC-assigned objective or mission, forces available, and the commander's intent. Determining land component forces required and available and coordinating force projection planning in support of the selected COAs.

III-8. The JFLCC is responsible for developing and integrating the land component C<sup>4</sup> architecture and plans that support the JFC's operational requirements. Additionally, JFLCC establishes the policy and guidance for land component implementation and integration of interoperable C<sup>4</sup> systems to exercise command in the execution of the land component mission. The JFLCC provides standardized direction and guidance on C<sup>4</sup> matters to the joint command and any other communications supporting elements. The

JFLCC may delegate responsibility for the accomplishment of joint C<sup>4</sup> tasks that are under his OPCON. In situations where the establishment of a JFLCC staff is on short notice, the participating Services will be challenged to provide communications resources necessary for standing up the C<sup>4</sup> architecture. The Service component designated as the command will primarily be responsible for C<sup>4</sup> resources.

### **FORCE PROTECTION**

III-9. The JFLCC significantly influences the JFC force protection plans and priorities—particularly land component operations. The JFLCC is responsible to the JFC for all land force protection operations. Force protection includes the following elements:

- Defensive counterair (DCA) (air defense and JTMD).
- Nuclear, biological, chemical (NBC) defense.
- Combating terrorism to include antiterrorism (AT) programs.
- Defensive IO.
- Security for operational forces and means.
- Physical security.
- OPSEC.

A listing and description of these operational functions are at Appendix E.

### **MULTINATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS**

III-10. Effectively planned and executed multinational operations should, in addition to achieving common objectives, facilitate unity of effort without diminishing freedom of action and preserve unit integrity and uninterrupted support. Each multinational operation is unique, and key considerations involved in planning and conducting multinational operations vary with the international situation and perspectives, motives, and values of the organization's members.

III-11. The following key considerations for multinational operations are addressed in JP 3-16 and Appendix G:

- Mission analysis and assignment of tasks.
- Political and military considerations.
- Intelligence and information.
- Logistics and host-nation support.

- Language, culture, and sovereignty.
- Health service support.
- Termination and transition.
- Communications.
- Force protection.
- International law.
- Law of armed conflict.
- Rules of engagement (ROE).
- Doctrine, training, and resources.
- Media.
- Religious ministry support.
- Meteorology and oceanography.
- Environmental considerations.